

LXII.—On some new or little-known South African Grasshoppers of the Subfamily Acridinæ (Orthoptera). By B. P. UVAROV, F.E.S., Assistant Entomologist, Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

THIS is the third paper of the series*, based on the collection sent to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, and by Prof. J. C. Faure. The types of all species described are in the British Museum, and paratypes preserved in the collections of the said Division and of the Transvaal University College.

I see no reason whatever to call the subfamily Truxalinæ, as the name *Truxalis* is not used now, being a pure synonym of *Acrida*.

1. *Leva recta*, Karny.

1910. *Paragymnobothrus rectus*, Karny, Denkschr. Medic.-Naturw. Ges. Jena, xvi. Bd.; L. Schultze, Zool. & Anthr. Ergebn. Reise in W. & Z. Südafrika, Bd. iv., Lief. i., Insecta, p. 80. no. 115.
1902. *Cutantops vittata*, Kirby, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 106. no. 111 (ad partim).

It is quite obvious from Karny's description of *Paragymnobothrus rectus*, which should be considered as the type-species of the genus, that the latter belongs not to the section Phlæobæ, where I. Bolivar (Trab. Mus. Nac. Madrid, ser. Zool., No. 20, p. 73, 1914) has placed it, but to the Chrysochraontes (I. Bolivar, *l. c.* p. 61), since the elytra in *Paragymnobothrus rectus* have the scapular area dilated ("area costali et præcostali in utroque sexu sat dilatatis," Karny, *l. c.*). The study of the specimens now before me, which agree perfectly with Karny's description and undoubtedly belong to his *P. rectus*, shows also that the lower margin of the lateral lobes of pronotum is strongly sinuate, which again indicates that the genus belongs to Chrysochraontes. In this section it comes near to *Leva*, Bol., having the temporal foveolæ only incompletely margined from below, and, in fact, the relationship of *Paragymnobothrus* to *Leva* is so close that I think it would be quite correct to unite them, the more so that, in the two more new South African species described below, the relationship to the Indian representatives of the genus *Leva* is still closer than in *Leva recta*, Karny.

* See Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) viii. pp. 369-392 and ix. pp. 99-113.

I have before me several specimens of *L. recta* from Pretoria, taken by W. L. Distant and named by W. F. Kirby, mostly as *Gymnobothrus linea-alba*, Bol. (Kirby, *l. c.* p. 69), partly as *Duronioa tricarinata*, Bol. (Kirby, *l. c.* p. 67), while one specimen is a cotype of *Catantops* (!) *vittata*, Kirby (*l. c.* p. 106)*. Three females were sent in by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, from Bloemfontein, 24. ii. 1918. H. Karny recorded the species from Bechuanaland.

2. *Leva callosa*, sp. n.

♂. Small and slender. Antennæ extending only a little beyond the hind margin of the pronotum, rather thick. Head strongly reclinate; frontal ridge in profile slightly convex, sulcate throughout; its margins touching each other at the fastigium, gradually divergent downwards, distinctly thickened between the antennæ where the ridge appears, therefore, somewhat dilated, and disappearing just before the clypeus. Face slightly punctured. Temporal foveolæ completely vertical, scarcely margined from below, distinctly concave, a little longer than the width at the hind margin, trapezoidal. Fastigium of the vertex strongly prominent, elongato-pentagonal, with the apical angle acute, slightly rounded; its surface strongly concave. Pronotum with the median keel in profile straight, well developed, cut by the transverse sulcus not far behind the middle; lateral keels well developed throughout, in prozona subparallel, very feebly concave, in metazona slightly divergent. Fore margin of the pronotum widely rounded; hind margin very obtusely angulate, with the angle rounded. Lateral lobes higher than long; their fore lower angle obtuse; the hind angle straight, but very widely rounded; a small oval callosity just below and behind the middle of the lobe; the fore margin incrassate and callous along the lower two-thirds of its length and emitting an obliquely ascending short callous ridge from the upper end of that incrassation. Elytra as long as the abdomen, but not reaching the hind knees, distinctly dilated in the middle, with the apex attenuate; mediastinal area reaching about the middle of the fore margin, with a distinct postbasal dilatation and a short, irregular, false vein; scapular area reaching to the apical fourth of the fore margin, strongly dilated behind its middle, with a few rather regular oblique veinlets; externo-median

* Other cotypic specimens, including the actual type of *C. vittata*, marked by W. F. Kirby himself, are conspecific with *Phorisa squalus*, St., and two with *Pn. capensis*, Walk.

area extending a little beyond the apex of the scapular area, in the apical half dilated and parallel, with sparse transverse veinlets; discoidal area rather broad, extending over the basal two-thirds of elytra, almost parallel-sided, only slightly narrowed and recurved apically, sparsely reticulate, with one row of irregular cells; interulnar area distinctly more narrow than the discoidal area, sparsely but irregularly reticulate, with only one row of cells; the apical part of elytra very sparsely reticulate.

General coloration pale greyish buff. Head with a very feeble greyish longitudinal fascia above, and with broad, shining, black, postocular fasciæ widened posteriorly. Pronotum unicolorous on the upper side; lateral lobes velvety-castaneous in the upper half and of the general colour below, the boundary between the two colours being very indefinite; the callosities on the lateral lobes are pale. Elytra hyaline, with the veins ochraceous; the discoidal area with indefinite and scarcely distinct grey spots. Wings infumate at the apex. Front and middle legs ochraceous with several indistinct grey bands. Hind femora with two oblique grey fasciæ on the upper side, extending on to the inside as well; the outer face of the general colour, with a few grey streaks along the lower margin; the knees greyish brown. Hind tibiæ pale greyish, with the spines brown apically. Abdomen yellowish beneath and slightly rufous on the sides.

♀ (paratype). Differs from the male in the following characters:—Antennæ not reaching the hind margin of the pronotum. Frontal ridge below the ocellum scarcely sulcate, punctured. Elytra with the scapular area less widened than in the male, but regularly reticulate; the discoidal and interulnar areas subequal in width, sparsely reticulate, with two rows of cells, separated by irregular false veins. General coloration paler, and therefore the markings on the lateral lobes of the pronotum are better defined. Hind tibiæ greyish. Abdomen not rufous on the sides.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	11	16
„ pronotum	2.5	3
„ elytra	8	10
„ hind femora	7.5	9

The type and eight paratypic specimens are from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, 11. ii.—11. iv. 1918; one female is from Boshof, 17. v. 1917, and another from Bethulie,

8. iv. 1918. The general coloration varies and in some males it is greyish, with the brown and pale marks on the pronotum scarcely distinct. The bands on the upper side of the hind femora may be more or less pronounced or obliterated; the outer face of these femora is sometimes dark along the upper margin.

3. *Leva parva*, sp. n.

♂. Of the size and habitus of *L. callosa*, and differing from the latter by the following characters only:—Fastigium of the vertex more sharply pointed. Lateral keels of the pronotum gently, but distinctly, incurved in the middle of the prozona, dilated and strongly divergent in metazona; lateral lobes of pronotum without callous incrustation of their fore margin. General coloration greyish-ochraceous; lateral keels of pronotum ivory-coloured, margined in metazona from inside by the velvety-castaneous fasciæ; lateral lobes blackish alongside the lateral keels, indefinitely marmorated with brown elsewhere, with an ivory callous spot behind and below the middle; the coloration of other parts much the same as in *L. callosa*, but the sides of the abdomen not rufous.

♀ (paratype). Differs from that of *L. callosa* by the shape of the lateral keels of the pronotum and by the coloration.

	♂ (type). mm.	♀ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	11	16
„ pronotum	2.75	3.5
„ elytra	8	10
„ hind femora	7	9

The type and twenty-one paratypic specimens are all from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, taken 13. ii. – 19. v. 1918; one more female is from Boshof, 17. v. 1917. They are rather variable in coloration, but easily recognisable by the shape of the frontal keels, which are always margined with black or brown on the outside, and in metazona on the inside as well.

LOUNSBURYNA, gen. nov.

Small, but not slender, somewhat recalling *Dociostaurus* in its habitus, though much smaller than any species of that genus. Antennæ slightly compressed dorso-ventrally, in the male extending a little beyond the hind margin of the pronotum, in the female scarcely reaching it. Head distinctly

thicker than the pronotum and prominent above. Face distinctly reclinate, forming an acute, but widely rounded angle with the fastigium of the vertex. Frontal ridge in profile straight, regularly and gradually widened towards the clypeus, almost reaching the latter, sulcate throughout, its sulcus confluent with the upper impression of the fastigium of the vertex. Fastigium of the vertex distinctly sloping, in the male longer than broad, in the female as broad as long, its margins strongly convergent forwards and running over to the front as the lateral margins of the frontal ridge; the surface of the fastigium impressed, more so in the male. Temporal foveolæ undeveloped; the sides of fastigium vertical, high. Pronotum short and thick, distinctly, though broadly, constricted before its middle; fore margin very widely rounded; hind margin obusangulately rounded; median keel very feeble in prozona, more raised in metazona, cut by the transverse sulcus in the middle; that sulcus is deep and straight, while the anterior sulci are scarcely perceptible on the disc; lateral keels strongly incurved, distinctly raised in the fore part of prozona only, disappearing between the sulci, very low, but clearly indicated by ivory-coloured callosities in the metazona; surface of the disc distinctly rounded, especially so in the prozona; lateral lobes higher than long, with the lower margin sinuate. Mesosternal lobes and their interspace decidedly transverse in both sexes, more so in the female. Metasternal lobes in the male distinctly, in the female widely separated. Elytra extending a little beyond the hind knees, hyaline throughout; the discoidal field without an intercalate vein. Wings broad; radial veins incrassate; discoidal area widened in both sexes, but much more so in the male. Fore and middle femora in the male distinctly incrassate. Hind femora in the male slightly incrassate, in the female more slender, gradually narrowed towards the apex. Hind tibiæ slightly widened apically, rounded, armed with eight outer and ten inner spines; inner apical spurs about twice as long as the outer ones, but subequal to each other, strongly curved.

Genotype: *Lounsburyna capensis*, sp. n.

This is a member of the essentially New World group Orphulæ, which is represented in the Eastern hemisphere by only three known genera—*Calephorus*, Fieb., *Froggattia*, Bol., and *Comacris*, Bol.; there is no doubt that the South African fauna includes more undescribed genera.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this genus to Mr. Chas. P. Lounsbury, Chief of the Division of Entomology, Pretoria.

4. *Lounsburyna capensis*, sp. n.

♂. Brownish grey, with whitish and grey markings. Face with grey and brownish punctures and marmoration; cheeks whitish; occiput with a somewhat paler longitudinal fascia between two narrow and indefinite brown lines; a narrow, pale, postocular line. Lateral keels of the pronotum callous, ivory-white, and strongly convergent between the fore margin and the first transverse sulcus; obliterated between the sulci; indicated by rather broad, ivory-white, strongly divergent fasciæ in the metazona; margined internally by an indistinct brownish fascia. Lateral lobes with an indefinite blackish spot in the middle and an ivory-white callous stripe below and behind it, reaching the hind margin. Elytra with the mediastinal area extending beyond the middle of the fore margin, not dilated; scapular area reaching almost the apex of the elytra, narrow; externo-median area reaching the apex, narrower than the scapular area; discoidal area extending to the middle of the elytra, rather broad, sparsely, but irregularly reticulated; interulnar area a little narrower than the discoidal, with sparse irregular reticulation; anal area rather broad, with sparse oblique veinlets, radial veins blackened; a row of brownish and hyaline round spots along the middle of the elytra. Fore and middle legs with indefinite greyish and brownish bands. Wings infumate at the apex. Hind femora with two brown spots on the upper side, extending on the outside, where they form very oblique, indefinite, greyish fasciæ reaching the middle line; lower sulcus, as well as the hind tibiæ, muddy yellowish. Pectus and abdomen pale.

♀ (paratype). The coloration more brownish and the design more pronounced than in the male. Frontal ridge with two pairs of black streaks along the marginal carinæ near the clypeus. Metazona of pronotum reddish brown; lateral keels very pale and strongly margined both inside and outside with blackish. Design on the elytra and hind femora of the same pattern as in the male, but more pronounced. Wings less infumate apically.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	11.5	16.5
" head	2	2.5
" pronotum	2.5	2.75
" elytra	9.5	12.5
" hind femora	7	8.5

The male type and two female cotypes are from Beaufort

West, Cape Province, 25. iv. and 28. x. 1917; another cotypic male is from Jansenville, Cape Province, 18. ix. 1917.

This interesting insect is very easily recognisable by its habitus, shape of the head and pronotum, and venation of elytra and wings.

5. *Comacris semicarinatus*, Gerst.

There are in the British Museum two specimens from Durban, 1902 (*F. Muir*); the species has not been previously recorded from South Africa.

6. *Æolopus latus*, sp. n.

♀. Of the size of *A. thalassinus*, but more robustly built. Antennæ not reaching the hind margin of the pronotum. Head distinctly thicker than the pronotum in its fore part, a little shorter than the pronotum, moderately reclinate. Face and cheeks smooth, very sparsely and finely punctured. Frontal ridge thick, convex, feebly impressed at the ocellum, sparsely punctured below the latter and densely above it; margins of the ridge very obtuse, gradually divergent from the fastigium downwards, disappearing just below the middle ocellum. Temporal foveolæ only half as long again as broad, narrowed apically, very feebly impressed, rugulose punctured; their lower margin indistinct, interrupted by the punctures. Fastigium of the vertex a little broader than long, almost horizontal, rotundato-pentagonal, with a distinct transverse impression near the base; its margins very slightly raised, obtuse. Pronotum distinctly constricted just behind the fore margin; its disc distinctly convex in the prozona, almost flat and strongly dilated in the metazona; median keel rather thick and low, cut by the transverse sulcus distinctly before its middle; hind angle obtuse, rounded, with its sides straight (not convex, as in *A. thalassinus*); the disc of prozona smooth, that of the metazona smooth in the fore part and in the middle, and densely punctured behind and on the sides; lateral lobes not much higher than long, very feebly narrowed downwards, with the fore margin sinuate, lower margin obtusangulate in the middle, hind margin straight and almost vertical; the fore lower angle obtuse; hind angle straight, scarcely rounded at the apex; the prozona distinctly, and metazona densely punctured. Sternum as in *A. thalassinus*. Meso- and metapleuræ very coarsely rugulose. Elytra rather broad, extending a little beyond the hind knees; their venation as in *A. thalassinus*. Hind femora short and thick, not reaching

the apex of the abdomen, with the apical part scarcely attenuate. Hind tibiæ only a little shorter than the hind femora.

General coloration green and brown. Face green. Cheeks marmorated with blackish; a broad blackish postocular fascia; occiput marmorate with brownish, with two green sublateral fasciæ, divergent behind. Pronotum green, with two narrow chocolate streaks on the metazona and blackish-chocolate upper parts of lateral lobes; the middle part of the latter more or less brownish. Elytra with the base brown, with small green spots in the scapular area; a narrow, slightly oblique, transverse fascia in the basal third, followed by a much broader brown fascia; the apical third hyaline, with an indefinite brownish fascia and several spots; wings slightly infumate apically. Hind femora green above, three indistinct dark fasciæ in the upper inner area; the externo-median area greyish white, with indefinite brownish streaks along the middle and on the upper and lower keels; the lower sulci pale; the inside red in the basal half, greenish towards the apex, with a large, though interrupted, black spot near the base, and a second smaller, but better-defined transverse fascia behind the middle; the knee with a brownish semilunar spot outwardly and with a deep black spot of the same shape inwardly. Hind tibiæ bright red, gradually becoming paler towards the base, with a small black sub-basal spot on the inside and a broader fascia, black on the inside, brownish on the outside, before the middle; spines pale with black apices. Hind tarsi pale, with the first joint somewhat reddish.

♂ (paratype). Differs from the female type by the antennæ reaching the hind margin of the pronotum; temporal foveolæ more distinctly narrowed anteriorly and more concave; the general coloration is greyish brown, with a brown design, the pattern of which is essentially the same as in the female.

	♀ (type). mm.	♂ (paratype). mm.
Length of body	27	18.5
" head	4	3
" pronotum	5	3.75
" clytra	22.5	17
" hind femora	14	11

The type and eight paratypes are from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, 24.ii.-4.iv.1918; five paratypes from Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*); one paratype from Pretoria, 10. iv. 1918; one from Salisbury, Mashonaland, April 1899

(*G. A. K. Marshall*); five paratypes from Orange River Colony (*G. E. H. B. Hamilton*).

The species is rather variable in its coloration, as is the case with most species of *Æolopus*, and I have purposely described as paratype a specimen differing from the type in coloration, but it is easily recognisable by the very broad temporal foveolæ with their lower margin more or less interrupted by puncturation; from *A. thalassinus* it may be also separated by its much thicker head, broader pronotum, and, especially, by the broad hind femora. There is in the Oxford Museum a specimen of this species from Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. A. K. Marshall*), named by I. Bolivar as *Epacromia contortipes*, Bol., evidently a manuscript name. Some of paratyptic specimens from Pretoria have the elytra shorter than in the type and the head thicker; they much recall in their habitus a species of *Ædaleus*, but they do not present any definite character by which they can be separated from *A. latus*.

ANÆOLOPUS, gen. nov.

Closely related to *Æolopus*. Antennæ rather thick, distinctly flattened throughout, very feebly thickened towards the apex, in both sexes not reaching the hind angle of the pronotum. Head distinctly reclinate. Frontal ridge sulcate throughout or nearly so, with the margins thick, gradually divergent downwards. Fastigium distinctly prominent before the eyes, acutangular in the male, rectangular in the female; slightly sloping and impressed. Temporal foveolæ very strongly reclinate, almost vertical, scarcely visible from above, trapezoidal, strongly narrowed anteriorly, twice as long as the basal width, distinctly impressed, with margins sharp, but not at all margined behind. Pronotum distinctly constricted before the middle; median keel low, but distinct, cut by the transverse sulcus far before the middle; lateral keels in prozona developed, though sometimes very feeble, strongly convergent towards the first transverse sulcus and as strongly divergent behind it; in metazona they are less developed, often smooth and replaced by pale lines, not reaching the hind margin; hind angle straight or even acute, with the apex not at all rounded; lateral lobes as in *Æolopus*. Mesosternal lobes transverse, with a transverse interspace. Metasternal lobes separated in both sexes. Elytra quite like those of *Æolopus*; intercalate vein in the discoidal field thick, apically nearer to the radial vein than to the ulnar; interulnar area with two rows of cells, separated by a rather

regular false vein. Hind femora moderately dilated, with the apex slightly attenuate. Hind tibiæ a little shorter than femora; inner lower spur more than twice as long as the lower outer one and about one-third longer than the inner upper spur; both inner spurs thick, gradually bent. The external genitalia as in *Æolopus*.

Genotype: *Gomphocerus* (*Epacromia*) *socius*, Stål.

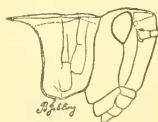
This new genus is very easily separated from the closely related *Æolopus*, as well as from other genera of the same group, by the almost vertical position of the temporal foveolæ, which are, besides, not margined behind; the length of the inner tibial spurs is also very characteristic.

7. *Anæolopus socius*, Stål. (Fig. 1.)

1860. *Gomphocerus* (*Epacromia*) *socius*, Stål, *Eugenies Resa*, Orth. p. 342. no. 100.
 1870. *Stenobothrus minusculus*, Walker, *Cat. Derm. Salt. B.M.* p. 763. no. 61.
 1870. *Epacromia* (?) *prasina*, Walker, *l. c.* p. 770. no. 9.
 1910. *Chirista* (?) *socia*, Kirby, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* iii. p. 142. no. 1.
 1910. *Chortoicetes minusculus*, Kirby, *l. c.* p. 193. no. 7.
 1910. *Chortoicetes prasina*, Kirby, *l. c.* p. 193. no. 8.

The species is extremely variable not only in its coloration, but in some morphological characters as well. Thus, the hind angle of the pronotum may be either sharp or straight; the lateral keels are sometimes rather well developed even in the metazona, and sometimes scarcely perceptible in the prozona; there are often two irregular longitudinal keels parallel to the median keel (mentioned by Stål, *l. c.* p. 343),

Fig. 1.



Anæolopus socius (Stål).

but in many cases there is no trace of those keels; elytra are now shorter than hind femora, now distinctly longer and more narrow. As for coloration, *St. prasinus*, Walk., and *Ep. minuscula*, Walk., represent two extreme forms, which are connected by an uninterrupted series of intermediate colour-forms, and *Gomphocerus socius*, St., belongs to one

of these. These variations in the morphology and coloration do not, however, permit of the establishment even of definite geographical forms, and much less can they be separated into distinct species.

I have before me a very long series from the following localities:—Bloemfontein, Orange Free State; Pretoria; Deelfontein; Namaqualand; Smithsfield district; Albert district.

The synonymy of Stål's species with those of Walker is beyond any doubt.

8. *Paraparya brevipennis*, sp. n.

♂. Body slender, strongly compressed laterally. Antennæ reaching the hind margin of the pronotum; their first and second joints cylindrical; the third to eighth joints strongly flattened, triangular; third joint the widest and longer than any other except the sixth, which is as long as the third; the fourth joint shorter than half the first and about twice as broad as long; the fifth joint about twice as long as the fourth, slightly narrower than the latter, and a little longer than broad; the sixth joint much longer than broad, a little longer and distinctly narrower than the fifth; the seventh joint much narrower than the sixth and distinctly shorter than half the latter, broader than long; the eighth as broad as the seventh, but distinctly longer; all the remaining joints subrotundate, only slightly flattened, strongly punctured throughout; the apical joint conical. Face strongly reclinate, rugulosely ridged; frontal ridge between the fastigium and the median ocellum subparallel (only slightly narrowed in the middle of that distance) and gradually widening below the ocellum, sulcate throughout, with a few longitudinal rugosities in its lower part. Fastigium of the vertex, as seen in profile, distinctly shorter than the eye, though longer than its half; when seen from above it is much longer than broad, with the apex regularly rounded and sides parallel; its surface is slightly impressed, with irregular longitudinal rugosities and a well-developed median keel extending from its apex to the pronotum, though lower in the hind part of the occiput. The occiput and the cheeks longitudinally rugulose. Pronotum with the longitudinal ridges on the disc more dense and regular in the metazona; its median keel rather thick, well developed throughout, cut by the transverse sulcus far behind the middle; the lateral keels as thick as the median, very feebly concave; the fore

margin of the disc rounded; its hind margin very obtusely rounded; lateral lobes distinctly longer than high, with irregular longitudinal rugosities throughout, except at the upper third, which is rather smooth, not shining; the lower margin is very obtusely angulate in the middle; the fore angle is obtuse, not rounded; the hind angle a little less than 90° , slightly attenuate, very feebly rounded; the hind margin distinctly concave and uneven. Prosternum slightly convex. Mesosternum and metasternum sparsely but coarsely punctured; mesosternal lobes slightly broader than long, strongly rounded at the interior margins; their interspace a little longer than broad, widened anteriorly and posteriorly; metasternal lobes distinctly separated from each other. Elytra reaching just a little beyond the middle of the abdomen, with the apex pointed. Hind femora extending well beyond the apex of the abdomen, narrow; the outer upper keel slightly prolonged, the inner upper one more so; the knee-lobes short, narrow, triangular, rounded apically. Abdomen coarsely punctured throughout, especially on the sides and towards the end. Supra-anal plate obtusely triangular, longer than broad, with two parallel obtuse carinae along the middle, slightly convergent behind. Cerci straight, round, about as long as the supra-anal plate. Subgenital plate very coarsely punctured, about twice as long as the basal width, slightly attenuate, with the apex obtuse.

General coloration blackish brown. Head and antennae black; the apical half of the latter brown; the cheeks with a whitish stripe running backwards across the lower third of the pronotal lobes and the pleurae. Pronotum brown. Elytra of a lighter shade, with a narrow whitish callous stripe in the scapular field; the mediastinal and the discoidal areas darker than the rest of the elytra. Hind femora brown, darker below than on the upper side, gradually darkened towards the knees, which are almost black. Wings orange-yellow, with the apex infumate. Hind tibiae blackish. Pectus and abdomen brownish yellow beneath.

♀ (paratype). Antennae shorter than in the male, with the outer angles of the joints 3-8 very feebly produced. Mesosternal interspace about as long as broad; metasternal lobes widely separated. General coloration of a lighter shade than in the male; the lateral fascia on the head, pronotum, and pleurae buff, instead of white; the scapular callous fascia of the elytra dirty yellow. Hind tibia dark grey.

	♂ (type).	♀ (paratype).
	mm.	mm.
Length of body	19	26.5
" head	4	5
" pronotum	4	5.5
" elytra	8.5	11
" hind femora	11	14

Described from one male and two females from Tzaneen, Transvaal, 10. xii. 1918. The second paratyptic female is almost as dark-coloured above as the male, but without a distinct lateral fascia on the head, pronotum, and pleuræ; the lateral lobes of the pronotum are uniformly buff-coloured; the elytra are also uniformly coloured, without scapular stripe, the scapular area being callous but unicolorous with the rest of the elytra. The coloration in this species seems to be rather inconstant, but it is very well defined by its morphological characters, and very easily separated from the only known species of the genus, *Paraparga strigosa*, Bol., by its shortened elytra.

LXIII.—*An interesting new Grasshopper from Mount Everest.* By B. P. UVAROV, F.É.S.

THOUGH the Mount Everest Expedition of 1921 brought home only two specimens of grasshoppers, one of them proved to be extremely interesting and representing a new genus, which is described below. Another specimen is a *Bryodema* sp. which cannot at present be named specifically, as it is a female, while the species nearest to it—*Bryodema holdereri*, Krauss,—described from Kuku-Nor in Mongolia, is known in the male sex only.

HYPERNEPHIA, gen. nov.

♀. Superficially not unlike the genus *Conophyma*, but differing in many characters.

Antennæ 17-jointed, distinctly longer than the head and pronotum taken together, in the apical half compressed and very slightly dilated. Head thick. Frontal ridge in profile feebly reclinate, convex near the clypeus and practically straight in the rest; seen from the front it is broad, flat, with the margins obtuse, not at all raised, subparallel, suddenly and completely convergent at the fastigium, obliterate near